Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be [illegible]

The Album,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesdays. It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of Plants, Flowers, &c.; useful receipts; a general weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It is neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding) quarto form—eight pages, without advertisements (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only two Dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly, and by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's, 107, S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Seleck Osborne, Rosa, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to *one hundred dollars.*

All communications must be addressed to *Thomas C. Clarke,* Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race st. Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every 6th copy they may order.

April 29. '10

For the Encouragement OF INDUSTRY *and* ENTERPRIZE.

THE *Rowan Agricultural Society*, will hold their next meeting for the exhibition of domestic animals, household manufactures, &c. in Salisbury, on the last Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of October next, when the following premiums will be awarded:

To the Lady who shall exhibit the finest pair of knit woollen Stockings, a premium of a ring of North Carolina Gold.

For the finest pair of cotton Stockings the like premium.

For the finest pair of thread do. the like premium.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards, 6 silver tea spoons.

For the best piece of negro's winter Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 2 dessert spoons.

For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than twelve yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best piece of Curtain Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best Bonnet, made of native grass or straw, a premium will be given equal to its value.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, over three years old, an elegant bridle, valued at - - $5

For the best brood Mare do. do. 3

For the best Colt and Filly, three years old this spring, each - - 3

For the best Mule, three years old this spring - - - - 3

CATTLE.

For the best Bull Calf, under two years old, 2

For best the Heifer Calf, under two years old, - - - - 2

For the best Milch Cow (the criterion to be the quantity of good butter made in a given time, from her milk, which must be certified) a silver Cream Ladle.

For the best yoke of Oxen, - 3

SWINE.

For the best Boar, over one year old, 2

For the best breeding Sow (offspring to be shown with her) - - 2

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Wheat, not less than twenty-five bushels per acre, on any number of acres, not less than five, a premium of - 5

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, not less than fifty bushels, on any number of acres not less than ten, 5

For the greatest quantity of Rye not less than twenty bushels per acre, on any number of acres not less than ten, - - 5

For the greatest quantity of Cotton, not less than 1200*lbs.* per acre, on any number of acres not less than five, - 5

For the greatest quantity of Cotton, not less than 1200*lbs.* per acre, on any number of acres not less than five, - 5

Competitors for any of the four last premiums must furnish the Society with a written account of the mode of cultivation, &c. pursued by them.

For the best managed Farm, of not less than one hundred acres of cultivated land, referring to the convenience of the necessary farm buildings, the quality of the fences, the general condition of every thing connected with the operations of husbandry, and the quantity of manure collected from the resources of the farm in proportion to its extent, and the number of labourers employed thereon, a silver tumbler will be given.

To decide the above, a Visiting Committee will be appointed.

For the greatest extent of Land reclaimed by covered ditches, the drains to present a surface above, which will not impede the usual process of ploughing. Competitors must communicate the method by which it was effected, the expense, and the degree of amelioration thus produced, - - - - - - $5

For the best practical essay on the culture of Cotton, with reference to the choice and preparation of the soil, and the mode of cultivating. Competitors to forward their essays to the Secretary of the Society, with a piece of paper sealed over their signatures, not to be removed till the examining committee shall have decided between them: A medal of North Carolina gold. By order of the Society.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Secretary.*

May 16th, 1826. 3wt14

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Calling the other day to see an old friend of mine, a professed student, I found him immured in his study, pouring over his favourite authors. A great admirer of antiquity, and has contracted that stiffness of manner and contempt of ceremony, peculiar to some students. On my asking him his opinion concerning the Waverly Novels, he observed that he never meddled with such *reading*; that having formerly heard of the amazing fecundity of the author's genius, he had thrown a few ideas on paper, which I was welcome to. After rumaging a chest of papers, he produced the following. A peculiarity of style and eccentricity of illustration, render the piece peculiarly his own. Though obnoxious to censure on the score of quotations from the dead languages, it contains fewer scraps of Latin than I could have expected from a professed scholar.

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If the knowledge of a people were estimated by the number of books puolished, the present age might vie with all the preceding for the palm.—Every *petit sevant* thinks himself qualified to instruct the rest of mankind. He accordingly publishes a book, in which, he discovers the secret of being happy or some new theory to explain the phenomena of nature;—all of which, perhaps, after having had its day of sunshine was exploded long ago, and has been mouldering in the dust for more than a century. What makes it more remarkable, that so great a *cacoethes scribendi et edendi* should exist, is, the comparatively short life of most of this kind of production. But a very small proportion of the books published, long survive their authors. A very considerable portion of them are still born, being scarcely known or even heard of, out of the place in which they are published. Of the remaining part of the books which issue in swarms from the press—some at first flourish, and for a short time wear a promising aspect:—Like Baron Munchausen's bean, they grow with amazing rapidity, and twine round the horns of the moon. But they wither and shrink to nothing before the first meridian sun. And their author finds himself launched from the chopped-straw in the moon, to such a depth in the earth, that even the Baron's nails of 40 years growth, are insufficient to dig him out. Others are blasted by the rough hand of Reviewers, like the tawdry colours, between plates of rubbed glass, upon the gentlest touch of a finger.

It is only such productions as are published after mature deliberation, that survive the ravages of time.—Those only, whose authors have spent years in digesting and preparing them for the public, ever attain to a vigorous manhood. 'Tis not the temporary habitation erected in a day, that withstands the corruption of time.—Only the sturdy oak whose roots spread far and deep, can defy the raging tempest.

But some one may say, "what of all this, *quo spectat*—what is the harm done by publishing so many books, as it is not injurious to the interests of knowledge, if it does not promote them? The answer is ready and plain. They do oppose the interests of Literature, both directly and indirectly,—directly, by hindering the extensive circulation of books of real merit. For the number of books published, which demand the attention of the public is so great that a considerable portion of them must be dismissed with but a slight perusal and perhaps with none at all. And hereby works of merit are very liable to be shoved off with the host of ephemeral publications. Besides on account of the great number of new books, the public are obliged to view the merits of a book through the eyes of Reviewers and to take their first opinions second handed. These opinions are not always correct, for reviewers have their prejudices as well as others and are far from being infallible.

But says one how shall this be prevented, would you have censors over the press? No, none but the public. They should suppress these mushroom publications, by their universal censure and condemnation,

Mr. White: To amuse and instruct your numerous readers, (especially that part of your readers called Justices of the Peace) I give you the following facts, as near as my memory serves me, which took place in one of the western [illegible] of this State, [illegible] fictitious names instead of the real.

JUNIUS *vs.* SWATZ.

This case was brought up from a Justice of the Peace into Court, by the petition or affidavit of the plaintiff, Junius: From the plaintiff's and defendant's affavits, it appeared that Swatz sold Junius a mare for the sum of $75, Junius delayed paying Swatz. Swatz obtained a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, and warranted Junius; Junius acknowledged before the Justice that Swatz's account was just whereupon the Justice gave judgment in favor of Swatz for $75. Junius wanted to stay the judgment, but had no security; Swatz told him, that he would not push him for the money, before the stay of six months would be out; the Justice of the peace said he would go Swatz's security, that he would do as he had said. After the expiration of six or seven months, Swatz took out an execution against Junius, and had his money collected off of Junius. Whereupon the plaintiff Junius prays his honour to set aside said judgment, because said Justice of the Peace exceeded his jurisdiction in granting a Judgment on an open account for more that 60 dollars.

The learned counsel for plaintiff, stated that the account was an open account, and did not come under the meaning of the act of assembly, extending the Jurisdictions of a Justice of the peace to $10, on notes of hand, and *Liquidated accounts*, and therefore, said Judgment ought to be set aside.

The learned counsel for the defendant contended, that the plaintiff Junius had bought the mare for a stipulated sum, which he acknowledged before the Justice of the Peace, and as the sum was known and agreed to, and acknowledged by the plaintiff, that it constituted what the act of assembly meant by a *Liquidated account*, and therefore, said Judgment ought not to be set aside.

His honor readily admitted the plaintiff had not justice on his side. But he wished to know what the word *Liquidate* meant. Three dictionaries were brought into court to settle the definition of the word between Judge and Lawyers; but with the aid of Walker, Johnson and Baily, his honor declined giving an opinion; so the case was laid over till next Court.

Now, Mr. White, if a Judge with the aid of three dictionaries, and two learned attorneys, cannot decide what our wise and learned legislators meant by the word Liquidate, how can it be expected that a common country Justice of the Peace can comprehend the meaning of such ambiguous words? But, sir, is it not high time that our legislature should repeal such ambiguous acts, and frame them anew, in such language as can be easily comprehended by common people. It appears to me that all law-makers ought to study plain simple language in framing their laws, which could be easily comprehended by every person. This would prevent a great deal of litigation. What justice there can be in bringing such suits into court, I am not able to divine; and must leave it with those who bring them. It must be very evident if the defendant Swatz, had brought suite in court for his money, instead of suing before a Justice of the Peace, Junius would have paid twenty times the cost, and if he had not obtained justice before a Justice of the Peace, he could easily have carried up an appeal.

With these few remarks, I submit the whole to you, to dispose of as you may deem best. Respectfully, I am your most obedient.

SPECTATOR.

The N. Y. American Insurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of *six* per cent. This company has been in operation but 11 years during which time its dividends have amounted to 199 per cent.!

UNIVERSITY of NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Public Anniversary [illegible]ation of the Students of the University of North-Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 12th day of June next, and continue from day to day until Thursday, the 22d of that month, on which last mentioned day, the *Annual Commencement* of the College will take place.

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A new thing under the Sun.—A meeting house has been sold in the State of New York, at the suit of a clergyman, for the payment of his salary!!

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New Work in Preparation.—The author of the Spy, Last of the Mohicans, &c. is preparing another treat for his countrymen, to be called *The Prairie.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, 13TH INST.

MR. MAY'S ORATION.

Communicated.—The Sixteenth anniversary of the company of *United Blues* was celebrated on Monday last, when Pleasant H. May, Esq. (who was elected [illegible]) addressed their fellow citizens assembled at the German Lutheran Church. His languae was natural and chaste, and his delivery easy and commanding. He embraced a variety of subjects connected with the immediate interests of the country, and dwelt particularly on the state of America prior to the Revolution, contrasted with its present condition. He said he conceived it a happy reflection, that our common country was, at present, at peace with all the world; and although the day celebrated by the *United Blues*, was not remarkable for any great political event, nor distinguished for any brilliant military achievement, yet, on the anniversary of their formation, he conceived it proper to speak of such events as had a bearing on the *military character*, and recommended the example of inculcating the principles of their forefathers. He spoke of the 4th of July, as dear to the heart of every American, and as an event calculated to excite the liveliest sensations in the American breast. He said it was a theme suited to the Poet, Statesman and Orator, and must be regarded as the great æra of our national glory.

He spoke of Washington, as the Father of his country; and after eulogising in a most skilful manner his deeds, proceeded to a review of the character of Jackson—after speaking of his exploits at N. Orleans, he recurred to the subject of the Presidency: at one moment it was believed he would now have been directing the destinies of the country; and that when the hour of danger threatened, he would have proved a safe, skilful, and unerring pilot. Jackson's attachment to his country, he said, was strikingly illustrated in the peaceful course pursued by him after having failed in succeeding our late venerable President. Not a murmer is heard—he returns, Cincinnatus like, to domestic tranquility, and now lives in the affections of his countrymen. His picture, in speaking of La Fayette's first visit to America, was truly an original one. He said, when our fathers were in want, and looked in vain for succor, the downcast eye and aching heart were at last cheered by the sight of a bark, which in the storm of the Revolution, appeared upon the Carolinian coast—she bore to our land a young and gallant stranger, who had left the blessed vinehills, of his delightful France, and came upon a crusade for freedom, in freedom's hallowed land. He came when darkness curtained the hills, and the tempest was abroad in its anger—when the plough stood still in the field of promise, and briars encumbered the garden of beauty—when fathers were heaving the last sigh of existence, and mothers were weeping o'er their relics—when the wife was binding up the gashed bosom of her husband, and the maiden was wiping the death-damp from the brow of her lover—'twas then he came—freedom's little phalanx bade him welcome—kind heaven smiled on the good cause, and the enemies of freedom fled.

We considered the Oration of Mr. May to have possessed more than ordinary excellence, and discovered in it many beauties, which not only redound to the credit of the author, but add another laurel to our fame. We hope it may be published, as it does honor to the intellect and talent for composition of the author.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THUNDER.

When persons happen to be overtaken by a thunder-storm, although they may not be terrified by the lightning, yet they naturally wish for shelter, from the rain which usually attends it; and, therefore, if no house be at hand, generally take refuge under the nearest tree they can find. But in doing this, they unknowingly expose themselves to a double danger; first, because their clothes being thus kept dry, their bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing over a body whose surface is wet; and, secondly, because a tree, or any elevated object instead of warding off, serves to attract and conduct the lightning, which, in its passage to the ground, frequently rends the trunks or branches, and kills any person or animal who happens to be close to it at the time. Instead of seeking protection, then, by retiring under the shelter of a tree, hay-rick, pillar, wall or hedge, the person should either pursue his way to the nearest house, or get to a part of the road or field which has no high objects that can draw the lightning towards it, and remain there until the storm has subsided.

It is particularly dangerous to stand [illegible] having so strong an affinity for lightning, as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in a house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder storm. The nearer a person is to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest evil to be apprehended from lightning, is the explosion of powder-magazines. These may, in a great degree, be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulkheads, and floorings, with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which would not be great.

THE DANDY'S CREED.

I believe that a gentleman is any person with a tolerable suit of clothes, and a [illegible] suit of [illegible] pocket.

I believe that *honour* means standing fire well; that advice means an affront; and conviction a leaden pill.

I believe that adoration is only due to a fine woman, or her purse: and that a woman can keep one secret—namely, her age.

I believe that my character would be lost beyond redemption if I did not change my dress four times a day, bilk my schneider, wear a Petersham tie, and patronize Hoby for boots.

I believe that playing at *rouge et noir* is the only honourable way of getting a livelihood; that a man of honor never pays his tradesmen, because, "they are a pack of scoundrels;" and that *buying* goods means ordering them without the purpose of paying.

I believe that debt is a necessary evil.

I believe that the word *dress* means nakedness in females; that *husband* implies a person engaged to pay a woman's debts; that *economy* means pusillanimity; that a *coachman* is an accomplished nobleman; and that any person talking about decency is a *bore.*

I believe that there is not a cleverer or prettier fellow in the town than myself; and that as far as regards the women, I am altogether irresistible.

On Sunday last, says the Alexandria Herald, in passing down the Potomac, in the steamboat Mount Vernon, the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, discovered two *bank notes* in his possession, at which he appeared as much shocked as if they had been vipers, and exclaimed, "Here, captain, take this trash for my expenses—I desire to get rid of it—I want nothing to do with *banks, or Taro Banks*, for, in my estimation, they are one and the same thing."

Rome was surprised when the great Scipio repudiated his wife, and more particularly as she appeared to possess those qualifications which could render her husband happy. In justification of his conduct, the noble Roman assembled his friends, to whom he showed his foot. Behold,' said he, 'how well this sandal is made; how proper it is—but none of you know *where it pinches!*' Without disparagement to the Roman general, *there is rarely a shoe after marriage which fits well to the foot.* It is with marriage as with masonry, *it is only the brotherhood who know the secret.*

A friendly hint.—The following is copied from the Vermont Gazette printed at Bennington; "Notice! It is the request of the subscriber, that his *friends* and *cousins* should suspend their visits for two years. HIRAM HULL."

Raw eggs, says the American Farmer, given to sheep or cattle which have been poisoned, by eating laurels or ivy leaves, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is 1 for a sheep, or 4 for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MAY 19

We were last night literally overwhelmed, and that too very unexpectedly, by very short arrivals from Europe; the Howard, Holdridge, from Havre, (17th ult.) Cortes, Sprague, from London, (13th ult.) and Birmingham, Cobb, from Liverpool, (21st. ult.) We have only received our regular files by the first named vessel, to the commander of which we are indebted for late French papers. Our English files are irregular, but reach to the 20th ult. The most prominent articles of news are noted in a summary

The London Times of the 7th, says "Mr. Stratford Canning has received orders to make such pressing remonstrances to the Turkish government, against their cruel war with the Greeks, that it is probable he will prevail upon them to comply; or if not, to declare immediately the independence of Greece, at least to cause a suspension of Military operations until the definite negotiations could be made. It is even expected that the news of an armistice will soon reach London.

A Constantinople paper of the 11th March, says, Mr. Canning had already had an audience with the Reis Effendi, and that he had sent him a note in favor of the Greeks.

Missolonghi is said to have fallen on the 10th March, and the Turks are said to have sacrificed in their fury 11,000 persons. The military operations were conducted by renegade French officers.

It is stated, that Lord Cochrane was at [illegible] ecutive power, with the title of First Consul.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued about the 2d or 3d of June.

It was confidently stated that government would abandon the settlement of Cape Coast Castle on the Coast of Africa.

The Duke of Devonshire was to proceed to Russia as ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the Emperor. At St. Petersburg the Duke of Wellington and the Emperor Nicholas frequently appeared in public together.

Count Stanislas Patoki left Paris on the 11th with despatches for Petersburgh.

The Colombian Minister to Great Britain had succeeded, it is said, in effecting a loan for his government, with some London Capitalists, and only waited the formal sanction from Bogota to bring it to a conclusion.

The French law of primogeniture has passed through the Chamber of Peers, losing that part of it, from which it derived its title. The proposed enactment offered two resolutions, first that if no will was made, the *eldest son* should take a larger portion than the other children—second, that if a will was made, the testator, who in France, is permitted to dispose of only a part of his property should be allowed to entail that part for two generations. The first part of the law was referred—the second adopted.

The Princess Hohenlohe died on the 4th of April.

The subscription for the family of Gen. Foy amounted on the 8th to nearly 1,000,000 francs.

Lord Byron for the first time took his seat in the House of Lords on the 10th, as the successor of his immortal kinsman.

A project to allow Mr. Huskisson $5000 per annum, as the President of the Board of Trade, had failed. The office of Treasurer of the Navy, almost a sinecure, which he holds, yields him $2000 a year.

A plan was said to be on foot for transporting several destitute boys to Canada.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19

Imports of Cotton for the week, 139,663 of all descriptions. Prices. Georgia, 5 1-2 to 7d. New Orleans, 6 3-4 to 9 1-2—Tennessee, 5 3-4 to 7—Sea Island, 12 to 13; stained, 6 to 9 1-2

PARIS, APRIL 13.

"Intelligence is said to have arrived from St. Petersburg, announcing that the negotiations with which the Duke of Wellington was charged, have miscarried.

His Grace is represented to have been instructed to demand that deliberations should be held in a Congress of the Great Powers—1st. Upon the means of putting an end to the effusion of Christian blood in Greece, and of terminating the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia.—2d. Upon the adoption of arrangements tending to reduce in all the States the force of the standing armies, the great mass of which renders necessary taxes burdensome to the people; a measure which would involve, on the part of Russia, the suppression of her military colonies.

But the Russian Cabinet, we are assured, whilst it offered to take part in the negotiations with the Porte to put an end to the sanguinary struggle of Greece, answered upon the other points—that they could not be a subject of any deliberation in common with the other powers; that the difficulties, relative to Moldavia and Wallachia, resulting from private treaties with the sublime Porte, were an affair that exclusively concerned Russia, and that she wished to terminate without entering into engagements with any one; and lastly, that the reduction of her army and suppression of her military colonies formed a part of her system of government, which it belonged to herself alone to modify or change, as she might consider it to accord with her interests.

Constitutionel.

It was reported in the city of London, April 10, on the authority of private letters from China, that a tremendous fire had broken out in the suburbs of Canton, in four different places at the same time. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. [*Globe.*

The Royalty Theatre, in London, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of April was saved. It is supposed to have caught from some sparks from the scene of Mount Vesuvius, that must have lodged in the convass-work.

Greece.—It will be seen that the accounts from that country are very contradictory. It is reported that Missolonghi has been taken by the Turks, and particulars are given. If so, there must be some great inaccuracy in the dates, for it is said to have fallen on the 10th of March, while letters from Zante say it still held out on the 1st of April.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 18th of April, on the subject of corn laws. The resolution for the House to go into committee to consider the propriety of a revision of the corn laws, was negatived by 169 majority.

Poland.—Letters from Poland represent that country, as well as Russia, to be in an alarming situation. There are reports of many arrests, and of indubitable marks of [illegible] like that of Russia. A Polish General, the companion in arms of Kosciusko, has been arrested in Dresden, and sent to Petersburg: but affairs are kept as secret as possible.

The trials have not begun in Petersburg, because, it is said, the arrests still continue, although prisoners are sent from distant places. The Emperor is making great retrenchments in the expences of government. He is accompanied on all public occasions by Lord Wellington The time for the coronation has not been fixed.

MISSOLONGHI.

We copy the following from a morning paper, where it is described as "an authentic letter from an English Colonel, who was one of the brave defenders of the place," and with a copy of which the paper had been favored by the gentleman to whom it was adressed. Courier of the 19th.

St. Anne's, near Lepanto, March 15.

"Missolonghi has fallen. The heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before this place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharpe affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, 2 standards. On the 9th, he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7,000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannon, and 45 morters, which continued, without intermission, till ten o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and for two hours fighting forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams.

The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms; begging me with his last breath to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mines, which destroyed both that and the citidel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin

The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th with 2,500 men, 100 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards, taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be intered to day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering"

Reports were in circulation in Madrid on the 3 inst. of an insurrection having broken at in La Mancha.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Duke of Wellington has, we learn, reached Berlin on his return. He was extremly well received by the Emperor; but has failed to effect any thing, and the question of war or peace with Turkey remains [illegible] where it did, excepting army is much more strengthened now the Grace left England. We are given to understand that the Empress Mother (who governs) must be added to the people and army.

The intelligence received from Greece since our last, leads to hope that the doubts we expressed as to the authenticity of the intelligence respecting Missolonghi, will be confirmed. The Journal des Debates of Friday states, upon the authority of advices from Ancona, of 3d April, that it was on Paros, a place to the eastward of Anatoico, the attack was made, which caused the report of the capture of Missolonghi. We have also extracted two paragraphs from the Allgemeine Zeitung dated Trieste, March 31st and April 1st, which tend to strengthen the above statement. [*Courier.*

MR. RANDOLPH.

This gentleman did not go to New-York, as we stated in our last, but stopped at Philadelphia, and sailed in the packet ship Alexander, on Saturday. A large crowd of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia repaired to the steam-boat wharf, when he was about to leave the city or the purpose of getting on board the Alexander, in order to obtain a view of Mr. R. He, however, disappointed them by going into conclave with the ladies, having precipitated himself into their cabin and closed the doors.

In relation to the speeches of this gentleman, during the recent session of congress, it is stated, that Messrs. Gales and Seaton placed in his hands three or four hundred pages of manuscript, for the purpose of undergoing his revision. Whether he returned them as he passed through Washington, we have not understood. It is said, however, that they still retain the original notes, from which they can easily make out another copy.

We have just seen, extracted from the U. S. Telegraph, a note, signed by T. H. Benton, Esq. announcing that Mr. R's speeches will appear during the summer, and that the delay of publication is not attributable to Messrs. Gales and Seaton.

Petersburg Republican.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting held in Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, the following arrangements were made for celebrating the approaching Fourth of July:

Resolved, That Dr. Robert Thurmon be appointed to deliver an Oration, and James Allen, Esq. to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That John Culpeper, Sen. be appointed President of the day, and Edmund Deberry, Esq. Vice President.

Resolved, That John B. Martin, Esq be appointed Marshal of the Day.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of John Dargan, Jas. M. Lilly, Thos. C. Dunn, Edmund F. Lilly, Abraham Forrest, Francis Locke, Hardy Morgan, Robert Peacock, Farquhar Martin, John Crump, Abraham B. Cochran, Thomas Pemberton, Daniel McAuley, John M. Allen, Lewis Kennedy, Wm. C. Legrand, and John Culpeper, jr.; of whom Jas. M. Lilly, Lewis Kennedy, and John Culpeper, jr. are to act as a Toast Committee.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Ch'n*
JOHN CULPEPER, *Jun Sec'y.*

Obituary.

It becomes the melancholy task of a friend to record the decease of Col. *James A. Means*, of Cabarrus county. A short, painful struggle with an obstinate billious cholic, in despite of all that the skill of his physicians and the affectionate and unremitted attention of his friends and relations could effect, terminated in his death on Monday morning, the 15th May, in the 27th year of his life. It is the lot of all men to die;—but it has been seldom indeed, that one has been swept from the stage of existence so much the subject of sorrow and regret as our departed fellow citizen. Death, the destroyer, pays no respect to persons. The rich and the poor, the old and the young, the virtuous and the vicious, among human beings, are all alike his victims. If all that could render man respected and beloved, could have saved our friend, he would have been spared for many years to come. In every capacity of life, his conduct wore our love and esteem, and left us nothing to regret. He was almost without an enemy. In the death of one, who as an officer was honest, active and intelligent, as a citizen useful, as a neighbour kind and obliging, as a son dutiful, as a brother affectionate, and as a husband and father tender and attentive, what have we not lost? A link in the chain which bound our little society together is broken, and it is not in human power to fill it again. But it becomes not us, as christians, however much we may lament, to murmer. The Alpighty, whose fiat created man, hath said, "the measure of my servant's cup is full—I will take him unto myself;" and it is our duty to submit with humility to the mysterious dispensations of Providence.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT.

The officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of North-Carolina militia, met in Charlotte on the 19th ultimo, when Col. Wm. N. Parks being called to the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of their late commander, viz:—Surgeon *Thos. I. Johnson*, Adjutant *Daniel Coleman*, and Captain *John Hart*. The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of the much lamented death of our late commander, Col. [illegible] Means, each officer on the left arm, for ninety days, and also, at our next general review; and that each captain suggest the propriety of the same to his company.

FROM THE CATAWBA (CHARLOTTE) JOURNAL.

[*Communicated.*]

The 20th of May, being the anniversary of that day on which the Mecklenburgers of 1775 indentified their fame with that of American Independence, was celebrated in this place by the *Lafayette Artillery Company*. This elegant military body, under the command of Capt. *Thomas I. Polk*, paraded on the college green, and after performing, in handsome style, the usual evolutions, they moved in order to the tavern of Robert I. Dinkins, where an excellent dinner, given in compliment to their commander by the Artillerists, was prepared. The company was honored with a few of those revolutionary veterans who yet remain with us; who, in the times that tried men's souls, shed their blood freely when duty and honor called, and who considered individual interest but as dust in the balance when compared with their country's good. Gen. M. Stokes presided, and was assisted by Col. Thos. G. Polk, in conducting the ceremonies of this day of public festivity It was a public commemoration of the virtues of our fathers—it was a day of pride and gratification to the citizens of the county; and every bosom glowed with honest exultation, in the honor and glory paid on this occasion to the memory of our intrepid ancestors. The company was cheered with volunteer and patriotic songs from the gray-haired heroes, whose bosoms glowed with the fire that blazed so brightly in our revolutionary struggle. Mirth and good humor pervaded every bosom, and the feast was closed in harmony and good fellowship.

The following set toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of cannon:

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—Honored and revered be the memory of those noble and fearless spirits who, in 1775, first broke the chain of colonial despotism, and trampling the British Lion in the dust, raised the banner and cry of liberty.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—To their valor and patriotism we are indebted for the freedom we enjoy. Let us then continue to venerate and cherish in our hearts' core the scattered remnants that yet glimmer above the horizon of life.

3. *The Constitution of North-Carolina*—Endeared as it is to those who have prospered under its simple and republican principles, may it yet be so amended that population, and not geographical divisions, be the basis of legislative representation.

4. *The South-American Republics*—Freedom has planted and unfurled its banner on the heights of Chimborazo; long may it continue to float "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

5. *Washington*—Our common father, our protector, our benefactor. He stands in solitary grandeur the most sublime example of human perfection.

6. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—He needs no eulogy; for his name and his deeds, like his illustrious predecessor, Washington, are engraven in vivid characters on the hearts of every true American.

7. *Lafayette*—In the times that tried men's souls, the blood of the sons of France and Columbia flowed together in one brotherly current—a rich oblation on the altar of liberty.

8. *The President of the United States*—The wise and experienced statesman, the dignified and honorable man—a strict adherence to the principles of liberty and virtue will secure to him the applause of all parties.

9. *The Constitution of the United States*—May it be so amended as to place the election of the President where it ought to be, and where it is safest—in the hands of the people.

10. *The South and the North*—United we stand; divided we fall:—Confusion to the man who would attempt a separation.

11. *The Senate of the United States*—The wisdom of the people concentrated in the discussions of all questions—may a true regard be paid to that dignity which should characterize that body.

12. *The House of Representatives*—More expedition in business, and fewer long speeches, will please the people better, and cost the country less.

13. *The Greeks*—May the beacon fire of liberty, rekindled in the land where learning warred and Homer sung, quickly dispel the Cimmerian gloom of European and Asiatic despotism.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. M. Stokes—the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C. they were the first in America to declare themselves an independent people—and they have never ceased to support that independence.

By Col. T. G. Polk—Gen. Jackson—the glorious son of the Carolinas, moving on to his high destiny—he will ere long be hailed the Chief Executive of a free people.

By Capt. Thos. I. Polk—Gen. Edmund P. Gaines.

By Thos. B. Smartt—Trimble and McDuffie—The calumniator described by Trimble stands falsely charged; but the traitor described by McDuffie, stands already convicted.

By Doct. Jos. Darnall—The Charlotte Lafayette Artillery—May they load with the powder from pure hickory coal, with ball from the metal of our own western mountains; their match the resentment of a sovereign people, and their aim the final overthrow of a corrupt Administration.

[We were not present at the above celebration; but we deem it proper to state, and we have been requested to do so, that the latter toast, by Doct. Darnall, of S. Carolina, was not received with approbation. After the toast had been read, and the company was called on to cheer it, the President of the day, (Gen. Stokes,) rose and stated his objections, and depicted the impropriety of its being given on such an occasion—that it was reiterating a charge of corruption which had never been proved, and which he was not prepared to assent to; and the toast was not cheered.]

Catawba Journal.

By Rich'd Alexander Esq.—The citizens of [illegible] worthy descendants of an heroic and enlightened ancestry.

By Lawson H. Alexander—Gen. Greene—next to Washington the saviour and benefactor of the United States.

By Doct. Pinckney C. Caldwell—Major Gen. George Graham, our departed friend and fellow-citizen—in his public and private character were eminently combined the amiable virtues of the citizen, with the stern independence of the soldier.

By Nathaniel W. Alexander—State Rights—The Doric pillars that support the Corinthian fabric of our National Government.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

Among the last acts of the recent session of Congress, was the introduction and adoption of a resolution, calling upon the President to furnish, at an early period of the next session, all the information in his possession relative to the recent impressment of American seamen, and also what steps have been taken to put a stop to this great and crying sin.

We cannot doubt but that Mr. Adams will exert his utmost power to restrain, on the part of foreign nations, a practice that has already involved this country in war—a practice that cannot and will not be tolerated by the American people, but will be, as it heretofore has been, resisted at the cannon's mouth, if its suppression cannot be effected by friendly explanation and negotiation. *Petersburg Repub.*

We perceive by the Philadelphia Sentinel of Monday, that a meeting of the friends of Gen Jackson was to have been held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to promote his election. The notice is signed by sixty-two distinguished citizens of that city and suburbs. *ibid.*

BOSTON, MAY 15.

The following interesting intelligence from India, received at Merchants' Hall, was brought to Salem by the ship George, Saunders, in 110 days from Calcutta.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—We this morning received an extra shipping report, announcing the arrival of the Enterprise steam vessel from Rangoon 15th inst. She brings the satisfactory intelligence of peace with the Burmese.

After the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 5th, Sir Archibald Campbell moved on to Tatagon, 120 miles in advance of Prome, through a country fortified with the strongest stockades, but which had been deserted. The enemy had suffered severe loss by the cholera, and the ground was strewed with dead, in groups of 20 and 40.—Immediately on the arrival of Sir Archibald at Tatagon, he was met by the first minister, Zootoo, sent expressly from Ava, to sue for peace, and after several conferences this boon was granted, on the following conditions:—The cession of Mergui, Tavai, Zea and Arracan, to the British; Ava to receive a Resident, and Pagoon a Consul, together with the payment of one croze of rupees, (ten millions.) The preliminary treaty is negociated, and 15 days allowed for the ratification to arrive from Ava."

House & Lot in Lexington.

THE subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot in the town of Lexington. The House is entirely new, just finished and painted, and has never been occupied. It is conveniently situated to the Court-house, and well calculated for the genteel residence of a private family.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, May 20, 1826. 3t13

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Thomas M'Neely and others, *vs.* Abner Gaither; Petition for the sale of real estate. The petitioners in this case having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Abner Gaither, is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, to notify the said Abner Gaither that he be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to make his objection, otherwise the order of sale will be made absolute, and he be estopped from making any future objection thereto.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, for March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

Salisbury:

JUNE 6, 1826.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, on Saturday last, the 3d inst, arrangements were made for the celebration, in a suitable style, of the 50th anniversary of American Independence. We are obliged, from want of room, to defer particulars till our next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: A resolution has recently been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, providing for the grant of a pension to Thomas Jefferson, and his *lineal descendants forever. Quere de hoc, alias,* (since all outlandish jargon has fallen under the ban of your editorial displeasure,) is not the expediency of this measure, regarded in reference to our principles and institutions, a proper and pregnant subject for investigation and discussion.

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

The following is part of a letter from Mr. D. Olmstead, late professor of Chemistry, &c. in the North-Carolina University at Chapel Hill, to Mr. Jugnot, proprietor of the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln county, about 35 miles from this place. These springs are situated in a romantic, healthy situation; and we would recommend a visit to them, by those who, during the heat of the summer, would wish to seek health and rural pleasure abroad:

University of North-Carolina, August 4, 1825.

Mr. JUGNOT, *Dear Sir,*—I have examined the bottle of water which I put up at the Catawba Springs; and these experiments, in addition to those I made on the spot, enable me to make up an opinion respecting the peculiarities of this mineral water.

The contents appear to be such as I supposed at first; namely, Salts of Lime and Magnesia, and chiefly the former.—All the saline contents amount to 96 grains in the gallon, of which not less than 88 grains are Sulphate of Lime, or Selenite; of the remaining 8 grains, the greater part is sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts. The water contains also a small portion of Sulphur in the gaseous state, namely, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—It is destitute of Iron and Fixed air [carbonic acid] and has less of gaseous or aeriform matter, than is usual with saline ingredients.

ELECTION of SHERIFFS.

We have been requested, by a subscriber in Mecklenburg county, to publish the yeas and nays on the rejection, by the last Legislature, of the bill giving the election of Sheriffs directly to the People. We are not informed for what purpose our subscriber *now* wishes this publication made; but presume it is intended to have effect in the approaching election for members of the General Assembly. We very cheerfully comply with the request,—holding, as we do, that the People are entitled to know what their legislative servants have done and what they intend to do.

In the Senate the 10th of Dec. on the question "Shall the bill pass?" the vote was,

For the passage of the bill, Messrs. Baker, Boykin, Bauhn, Davidson of Iredell, Davidson of Mecklenburg, Dowd, Devane, Davenport, Formyduval, Hill of Franklin, Harrell, Hogan, Hawkins, Melvin, M'Dowell of Buncombe, McDowell of Burke, Marsh, Montgomery, Parker, Pool, Riddick, Smith, Salyear, Speight of Craven, Sanders, Shuford, Vanhook, Williams—Yeas 28.

Against the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Alexander, Bethune, Beasly, Copeland, Davis, Forney, Gibbs, Gilchrist, Hollamon, Hargrave, Hill of Stokes, Joiner, Dexter, Sneed, Speight of Greene, Smithwick, Seawell, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Edgecombe, Whitfield, Ward—Nays 28.

There being an equal number of votes for and against the passage of the bill, the Speaker of the Senate voted in the negative, and the bill did not pass.

On the day that this bill was rejected in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Stedman, from Gates county, presented a bill of the same purport in the House of Commons; after being read once, it was laid on the table, where it continued till the 26th Dec.; when it was taken up, and on the question "Shall the bill pass its second reading?" it was determined in the negative, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Ashe, Bain, Ball, Ballew, Barnett, Bell, Best, Boon, Bonner, Brooks, Brower, Burke, Clement, Conrad, Cooper, Crawford, Davenport, Edmonston, Gause, Glasgow, Hardy, Harper, Holland, Hoover, Joiner, N. Jones, Latham, Love, Martin, Marshall, Mhoon, Poor, Raiford, Richardson, F. L. Simpson, J. Smith of Anson, Stedman, Torrence, W. Underwood, D. Underwood, Unthank, Walker, Wasden, Webster, Whitaker, Wilder—46 yeas.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Allen, Alston, Andrews, Baker, Bateman, Blount, Bozman, Bryan, Burns, Bynum, Caldwell, Carson, I. Carter, W. Carter, Cox, Daniel, Dockery, Donoho, Drake, Edwards, Elliott, Ellison, Foy, Gary, Gorham, Gordon, Hartley, Herbert, Hill, Howell, Iredell, W. W. Jones, Lamb, Lassiter, Lewis, Matthews, Melchor, Mewborn, Miller, A. Moore, G. Moore, Murchison, M'Cauly, M'Millan, M'Nair, Picking, Picot, Pugh, Rand, Rascoe, Scott, Sheppard, L. H. Simmons, Spainer, Smith of Davidson, Spruill, Spurgen, Stephens, Swain, Vann, J. Walton, W. Walton, Webb, Wilcocks, Williamson, E. Williams, Wilson, Wright—69 nays.

A summary view of the session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North-Carolina and adjacent States, for the year 1826.

This judicatory of the Church of Christ, convened at Zion's Church in Bottetourt county, Va. on Sunday the 7th May, and concluded its deliberations on Wednesday following. This session was attended by nearly all the Clergy who belong to this district, and by a numerous, respectable and attentive audience from the surrounding country.

On Sabbath morning, as the new church, which had recently been built, was to be consecrated to the service of our God, the brethren assembled at 10 o'clock, and after a most cordial and pathetic prayer to that God who fills immensity with his presence, the Rev. President, G. Shober, delivered the dedicatory sermon, in the German Language; and was followed immediately by the Rev. J. Reck, who delivered a dissertation, suitable to the occasion, in the English language.

A general invitation was then given to all regular members of all denominations; when about 70 persons of various persuasions, particularly of the Presbyterian order, united with us in partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's supper.

This was indeed a "*time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.*" Party names and distinctions were forgotten; sectarianism sunk into insignificance, and all was love and harmony. Christians could say with truth, "*It is good to be here.*" "*A day in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere.*"

The Synod adjourned on Wednesday evening, to meet again in Lincoln county, on the 1st Sunday in May, 1827.

The Brethren then parted, with the mingled emotions of joy and sorrow; to hasten to their beloved flocks; to resume their labours with renewed vigor and courage; and thus to spend and be spent in the cause of the great Redeemer. [COMMUNICATED.

WARM Sentiments.

The following are selected from the toasts drank at a Dinner given to Mr. Crawford, in the village of Monroe, Walton county, Georgia, on the 24th April last. Were we to judge of the temperature of a Georgian's imagination, from the *heat* of these sentiments, we should naturally conclude that the Gov. Troup attributed the *warmth* he manifested last summer, to wit, the *fervor* of the climate, could hardly have operated with the people of Monroe, so early in the spring as April,—unless the warmth and aridity of the last spring has been with them, as with us in North-Carolina, almost without precedent: in such event, we might rationally account for their snappishness; for it is said by some, (who ought to know) that long-continued drought and heat generate that dreaded affliction the *hydrophobia*, in the canine species,—and we can see no good reason why it should not produce the same *distemper* in the human kind.

TOASTS.

By *Jesse Paulett*—George M. Troup—He has ab and we hope successfully opposed the horrible combination of Adams, Gaines, Andrews, Crowell and Clark—May he long enjoy the reward of his labor.

By *Fento Cumming*—The Hon John Forsyth—th learned statesman, the eloquent advocate and accomplished gentleman, well calculated to fill the Executive chair.

By *Leroy Patillo*—The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford—may peace and tranquility crown his declining years, and may he yet flourish in the downfall of J. Q. Adams.

By *Fanton Allen*—to at Fanton Hall.

By *Thos. Preston*—John Q. Adams—We see him, we'll be pretty apt to remember him; cut him down, cut him down; why cumbereth he the ground.

By Doct. *A. N. Jones*—John Q. Adams—the many headed Hydra, his administration proves him a monster, may the herculean power of the people terminate his political existence, at the end of four years.

By *John B. Maruble*—Granny Gaines, the windy General, better calculated to be duped by a faction, than regulate the movements of an army; may he long be the companion of Yo-ho-i.

By *E. B. Arnold*—The Hon. John Forsyth, his virtuous worth has justly entitled him to the confidence of the people, may he shortly preside over the destinies of the state he has so long served.

By *John B. Pendleton*—Our next President, may he be a man who will mind the Constitution, able and willing to protect state rights, John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, to the contrary notwithstanding; and may an eternal frost rest upon the lips of every American citizen who will not say amen.

By *Elias Beall*—The Clay of Kentucky, well mixed with Yankee molasses, deeply Barbour-ized by a elf sharpening Virginia cutter, produce by experience in great abundance, large well grown rascals, without much stamina, but a plenty of stinking fruit; examle, Crowell, Gaines, Andrews, &c.

By *Hugh A. Harason, Esq.*—Crowell, Andrews, and Gaines, John Q. Adams's lying, writing, and fighting bullies; depart ye wicked into everlasting fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels!!

By Doct. *H. W. Hill.*—John Randolph, with an eagle's eye, he discerned, and a Hyena's touch he grasped the puny bantling of Northern despotism.

By *John H. Banks*, Esq—John Forsyth—impious the man who would dare calumniate him—May he be our next Governor.

The following is Mr. Crawford's Sentiment.

By Mr. *Crawford*—Walton county—May the ballot box on the first Monday of October next prove that she belongs to the Republican family of the State.

Were we to judge by the semi-official tone of the Journal, (Gov. Troup's organ) we should conclude that the Gov. intends taking possession of the Creek lands next September, the *new* treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report of three medical operations in a neighboring county, and other communications now on our hands, shall be attended to in our next and subsequent papers.

The Grand Military Lottery of South-Carolina, was drawn in Charleston, on 24th ult. 1, 9, 30, 29, were the combination numbers drawn out of the wheel. The ticket having on it 9, 1, 30, came out a prize of $2000, and was owned in Mecklenburg county, in this state, *by a lady!*

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday, the 22d ult. the day fixed previously, the House of Representatives having refused to agree to a resolve of the Senate, extending the sesion to Thursday, the 25th. A vast number of bills was consequently laid over till next session, which will commence the first Monday in December. 89 public acts, have been passed this session.

Particulars of the closing business of Congress will be given in our next, not having room in this week's paper.

In the *Senate* on Saturday the 20th, (says the Journal) the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected President, pro tem. after seventeen ballottings, he having received a majority of two votes on that ballot. A large number of bills was passed, and both Houses continued in session until five o'clock Sunday morning. The House likewise continued in session till 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Monday morning was principally spent in the consideration of Executive business. At 12 o'clock the senate adjourned, *sine die.*

The House of Representatives met this day at [illegible] was one by Mr Barber, of New-York, on the subject of [illegible]ending a final settlement with members of the House for their *per diem* allowance, until the adjournment shall have taken place, which resolution the House refused to consider.

After the usal formalities, the House adjourned at about Hf past 12 o'clock, until the first Monday in December.

GENRAL LA FAYETTE.

Coppy of a letter of Gen. Lafayette, under date of 29th of March, 1826, at Paris, to a Gentleman of Wasington City. *Journal.*

"We are axiously waiting for the arrival of two New-York packets: I hope they will bring me something from you. At all events, I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States: it is a food to my mind, a consolation of my heart, which has become more than ever necessary to me. I am happy to think the Panama Mission is now on its way. I believe it of high moment for the welfare of South-America and Mexico, for the prospects of mankind, and for the dignity of the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moral influence to which they are so justly entitled."

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 22.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 45; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 20 a 25 cts; short staple, 24 dee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Cotton Prime Green, 17 Inf. to good, 14 to 16

Cottons—In Uplands, a very fair business has been doing, holders meeting the purchasers pretty freely at a reduction of about half a cent on the quotations of the preceding week; principal sales at 9½ and 10 cents. We qoute the range from 8½ to 10¼ cents.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 24.

Cotton, 9 a 9; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6; wheat, 90 cents a $1; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 13 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

Cotton is coming in freely, and is selling readily at from 9 to 14¼; the article stands pretty firm at these prices: beef 7 a 8 cents, *none*; bacon 9 a 10, scarce; butter 15 a 20, do. corn 1 12½ a 1 25, do. flour 6 a 7, do. lard 9 a 10, nominal; oats 50 a 60, none; pork 5 a 6, scarce; tallow 9 a 10 nominal; coffee 18 a 22 plenty: sugar 11 and 12½, do. salt 90 a 100, do. rice 4 5, do.

CAMDEN PRICES, May 20.

Cotton, 8 a 9 1 4; corn, $1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 55 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married,

On the 30th ult. near Mocksville, in this county, by Col. William F. Kelley, Isaac D. Jones, Esq. high sheriff of the county, to Miss Mary Booe, of the former place.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Turstees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a *Boarding School* for *Boys*, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of enternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection.

The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, $5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, $35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each $3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

ANDREW BENADE, Pastor of the Congregation at Salem N. C.

Salem, May 18, 1826. 6t18

Physic and Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services, as *Physician* and *Surgeon*, to the inhabitants of *Lexington*, and the adjoining country. His office is kept in one of the front rooms of Mr. Henley's new house, nearly opposite Mr. Ribelin's Taylor Shop. He can always be found at his office, or at Mr. J. P. Mabry's Tavern, unless attending to the duties of his profession. All cases intrusted to his care, will be attended with promptness and assiduity.

CHARLES LEE PAYNE.

Lexington, June 3, 1826. 3t15

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber on the 14th and the Bryan tract, adjoining John Dismukes and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 103½ acres.—The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

May 27, 1826. 6t18

Dancing School.

GEORGE W. SWANN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the sitizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he intends renewing his School for three quarters, by particular request. He professes to teach the most fashionable and polite Dances at present in vogue; and flatters himself that he will be enabled, by the assiduity and attention which he intends devoting to the instruction of his pupils, to give those who have and may favour him with their patronage, the most entire satisfaction. For terms of tuition, apply to Col. Ewd. Yarbrough.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1826. 1t13

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO man AARON ran away from the subscriber about the first of last month,

1. With the notorious Jonathan Rector, who has been lurking in the woods for a year past in different parts of Iredell county, generally having runaway negroes with him, and who was caught lately, it is reported, near Center Church, and had Lynch's law inflicted upon him;

2. In the neighborhood of Sherril's Ford, in Lincoln county, where he formerly had a wife and other connexions;

3. About a plantation of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq. on the Yadkin river, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, where he is said to have a brother;

Or he may be in the neighbourhood of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, in Mecklenburg county, as he has a brother and other relations in that part of the country.

As Rector has received a hint (the third one, it is said, of Lynch's sort) to leave our county, it is probable he may travel off with his dark skin'd companions, and make sale of them at a distance.

Aaron is about forty years of age, but would pass for much younger, were it not that his head is a little grey. He is about five feet and from eight to ten inches high, well made, very black and smooth skinned, pleasant countenance, [illegible] fiddle: and is a plausible, likely fellow.

His clothing is not known; but he is supposed to have with him a good supply.

The above reward will be paid to any person who delivers Aaron to me at my house, free of charges; or ten dollars to any one who apprehends him, and secures him in some gaol, so that I get him. JOHN F. BREVARD.

Iredell county, near Beatty's Ford,
May 24*th*, 1826. 3t15

NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN.
March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

April 27, 1826. 3t8

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, *Allen Ward*, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. *Thos. V. Canon*, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protracter System of *Tailoring*. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [*seal.*]

POETRY.

ACROSTIC.

Ere the first dawning of the tragic art
Drove full conviction to the willing heart,
Man scarcely knew the powers of human skill,
Untaught, as yet, to sway the sovereign will.
Now, by the force of mimic art, we see
Dark scenes unfolded, fraught with mystery;
Kept in our view, the varied passions show
E'en as a glass, resulting joy or woe;
And as a mirror, paints unto our eyes,
Not only ills, but whence those ills arise.

[illegible] after a long speech reciting,
Says he, "for a toast the three R's I propose—
Hem! *Rithmetic, Reading* and *Riting?*"

Dick, lend me a dollar or so—
When I borrow'd before, I paid it, you know.
No, no, my dear Tom, I should be much to blame,
You deceiv'd me before, you may do it again.
Deceiv'd you, said Tom, I wonder how so,
I paid you again! Quoth Dick, that I know;
When I lent you my money, 'twas gone (I believ'd,)
When you paid it again, I was really deceiv'd:
Should I again lend you cash, I might think you would pay,
And again be deceived; so I'll bid you good day.

EPIGRAM.

A baker once into his basket did peep,
And perceived a young child lying in it asleep;
A wit, passing by, his astonishment heeded,
And archly observed, "he found more than he *kneaded.*"
The baker replied, "nought on earth can be truer;
For he who kneads bread, needs no children, I'm sure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

FROM THE VIRGINIAN.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, is now about fifty-two years of age; upwards of six feet high; remarkably erect; his whole person exhibiting a most emaciated and sickly aspect, without a single good feature except his eye. Still his appearance is so extraordinary, that the coarsest and most ignorant man cannot pass him without inquiring, "Who is that?" Early in life he appeared as a witness in a criminal case in which two of his near relations were implicated, and exhibited strong indications of talents and information, when examined by Patrick Henry, as counsel for the accused. He made his debut in the year 1799, before the American public, in his celebrated canvass for Congress in the Charlotte District, opposed by Powhatan Bolling. At Charlotte March Court preceding the April election for 1799, he addressed a great assemblage of people in reply to Patrick Henry, who, on that occasion, had presented himself to the people of the county as a candidate for a seat in the Virginia Legislature. In seeking public life once more, Col. Henry had been prompted by General Washington, who solicited him by letter, to come forward for the purpose of opposing some of the political views of the most conspicuous men in Virginia. At that period it is notorious that many of our politicians were enamoured of the principles of the French revolution, and probably none more so than John Randolph. In the address of Henry to the people of Charlotte, he began by telling them that they had all been deceived in the operations of the Federal Government; that he had faithfully warned them ten years before of its tendency towards consolidation; that the sword and the purse, by the fatal ambiguity of the terms used in the Constitution, had been surrendered to the general government; but, that inasmuch as he had been defeated in the Convention, and the Constitution had been adopted by the people, he had determined to become a peaceable citizen himself, and would beseech them to pause in their disrespectful and violent course towards the general government before they arrayed themselves as direct enemies to their sister States. John Randolph was directly at issue with Patrick Henry on this occasion. He came out the idol of Democracy. He asserted and vindicated the views and principles of the rising republican party. He denounced the elder Adams and all his advisers; and no doubt was as wild and jacobinical in his politics the most conspicuous man of [illegible], and the champion of Mr. Jefferson and his administration, till about the year 1806. About that time, he was disappointed in some of his expectations of promotion, and, for the last twenty years, has been generally out of humour with every body and every thing in the world. We have seen him in the House of Representatives writhing and fretting at every act and measure of the Government, if we except the one for the relief of Mrs. Perry. In one of his raphsodies in the Senate, it is understood that he insulted Mr. Clay, which resulted in the late duel between those gentlemen.—Indeed, when we bear in mind the envy and malice he has so long entertained towards Clay, and the frequent ebullitions in debate which have lately so much degraded the American Congress, every man must admit that John Randolph set the first example, and that he is at presnt unfit to represent an enlightened and virtuous people. It is admitted by all judicious men that his mind is in a rapid state of deterioration. When we read his "chat" in the Senate (as he very appropriately denominated his observations, the most distinct idea to be gathered from that chat, is an intolerable chuckling at his own political consistency. He seems to have forgotten that, in one of his freaks, after being defeated by Jno. W. Eppes, in an election for Congress some years ago, when he expected his political race was run, he exclaimed: —"I enter political life a Democrat and a Deist, but I quit it, a convert to Jesus Christ in religion, and to Edmund Burke in politics."—Mr. Randolph, no doubt, at the age of twenty-five, was the most prominent young man in America. He is now fifty-two or three years of age, and behold the disparity. At the former period of his life, he was the idol of his party. He was in the plain road to all the highest offices of this government, and no doubt would have reached the Presidency with tolerable prudence. But now, when he rises to speak in Congress, altho' we behold full galleries, particularly since his elevation to the Senate, what do we anticipate?

The manner of Mr. Randolph unquestionably is very good, and so far he may be called an orator; but I am informed since he has been a speaker in the Senate, that people attend the lobby to hear his nonsense, merely on account of that manner. When Demosthenes was asked three times, what constituted the orator, he answered every interrogatory in the same words; *the manner.* But even this standard of oratory will not avail Mr. Randolph. When he speaks in the Senate, he must arrange his ideas, and first convince his hearers like other men, before he can carry them with him. And, after conviction, I would advise him to persuade men into his measures, instead of attempting to coerce them. If the Virginia Legislature, in its folly and wrath, when they elected him to the U. S. Senate to answer the ends of the self-styled great men of the State, could have foreseen his weak and malicious course in that body, I am persuaded that not even their predetermination to oppose Mr. Adams' administration could have induced them to support him.

A Pedantic young man, who endeavoured to imitate the superior writings of Dr. Johnson, and had even considered himself in some respects his equal, one day said to the doctor, "What do you suppose the world thinks of us?" Why, (says the doctor,) I suppose they think me a bull dog, and you a tin-kettle tied to my tail."

A Hibernian on his first shooting excursion, shot a bird, and seeing something fall, went to the foot of the tree, where he picked up a frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and put it in his pocket. The frog kept such a continual kicking, that his companion asked him what made his bird kick so! Och! said Pat, I shot all the feathers off, and the poor thing is cowld.

The *Count de Bussy* relates in his memoirs, that passing by when the Provost of the army to which he belonged was about to hang a delinquent soldier, he begged him to suspend the execution until he could gallop on, and beg a pardon for the man from the commander-in-chief. The Provost promised he hour, but found that the execution had taken place; when he reproached the officer with his breach of promise, the other only replied that *the spectators began to get tired.* This reason for hanging a poor creature is more pleasant than just; but it illustrates the motive and mood of the crowds, that attend executions. We can conceive the disappointment, which was lately felt at Charleston, when a hangman could not be had for the negro brought to the gallows.

An opulent manufacturer of Coventry, E. was burnt to death, from falling asleep while reading in bed. He expired in the most frightful agonies.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated to wit:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as established by law, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of Sub-Agents as established by law, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, authorized by act of [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided however,* That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department the balance due, and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representaives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved—March 25, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to confirm the supplementary report of the Commissioners of the Western District of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims marked B, described in the supplementary report of the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, dated the 11th of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and recommended by them for confirmation, be, and the same are, hereby confirmed in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as the report, to which this was supplementary, was confirmed, by the act of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Approved, March 26, 1826.

An act to provide for the employment of an additional naval force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law for that object, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of petty officers, and for pay of seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, Shore stations, and in ordinary, sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For provisions, forty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, four thousand dollars.

For repairs, and wear and tear of vessels-ninety thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations hereby made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no money appropriated, by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable; *Provided, further,* That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service, but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, *if* demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report forthwith, to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent, and his sureties.

Approved, April 5, 1826.

An act to extend the Land Districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country in the Territory of Arkansas, lying north of the base line, and west of the Lawrence Line District, be, and the same is hereby, attached to, and made a part of said Land District; and all that part of the Territory of Arkansas lying south of the base line, and west of the Arkansas Land District, be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made a part of the Arkansas Land District: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing a survey or interference of any kind whatever upon any lands, the right whereof is in any Indian tribe.

Approved, April 5, 1826.

[illegible] the time for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, now directed to be held at Pittsburg, in the county of Alleghany, on the second Monday of October, shall hereafter be held at the same place, on the third Monday of October, in each year thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, processes, pleadings, and other proceedings, commenced and pending in the said District Court, shall have day, be heard, and determined, on the said third Monday of October, in the same manner as they would have been, on the second Monday of October, if this act had not passed.

Approved, April 5, 1826.

Magnificent Drawing.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

ON the 24th of June next, will take place, the Ninth and *Last Drawing of the AUGUSTA MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.*

Scheme.

1 prize of	$30,000,
1 prize of	20,000,
4 prizes of	10,000,
4 prizes of	5,000,
5 prizes of	1,000.
10 prizes of	500,
50 prizes of	100,
100 prizes of	50,
5000 prizes of	10.

Less than two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

All Prizes payable thirty days after the completion of the Drawing—subject to a deduction of [illegible] per cent. to defray the expenses of the Drawing, and to be paid into the funds of the Masonic Hall.

The following *CAPITAL PRIZES* are still undrawn, and must all be distributed on the day of the next drawing:

1 prize of	$30,000,
1 prize of	20,000,
2 prizes of	10,000,
2 prizes of	5,000,
2 prizes of	1,000,
4 prizes of	500,
19 prizes of	100,
28 prizes of	50,

And a very large sum in Ten Dollar Prizes—amounting to upwards of *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!*

The immense amount of *Grand Capital Prizes* remaining undrawn in the Wheel, and the fate of every number being determined in one day, renders this, in its present stage, the most interesting Lottery ever drawn in the Southern States; and it will bear a comparison with any of the Northern Lotteries now offering.

But a small proportion of Tickets remain unsold, and from the great demand for them, it is highly probable they will be all disposed of sometime before the next Drawing, and that the price will advance considerably. Application for Tickets should be speedily made, particularly by distant adventurers, and holders of small prizes.

PRESENT PRICE.

Whole Tickets,	$11 00
Halves,	5 50
Quarters,	2 75

Tickets and shares for sale at BEERS' Lottery Office, No. 241 Broad-Street, Augusta.

Orders for Tickets, enclosing the Cash, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Darien Money received at par.

2t13 *Address* J. S. BEERS,
May 1. *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro,' at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to puntual customers.

April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8t15 B. J. P.

Estate of Robt. Simonton.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the Town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Robert Simonton; consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are Horses, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, Corn, bacon, a still, several waggons, farming utencils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Also, several valuable Plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which is wheat, oats, and corn, now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time.

The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'rs.*

May 2nd, 1826. 4t13

Estate of Robt. Simonton.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are required to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'rs.*

May 2d, 826. 4t13

Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired o present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred a recovery: And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or ap[illegible] up the estate immediately.

SAM'L. LEMLEY,
ALEX. BOYD, } *Adm'rs.*

March 27, 1826. '4

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 93

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

New Leather! New Fashions!!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees;* which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins;* from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,

Call at the sign of the *BIG BOOT,* opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

MOSSES LLOYD HILL, *Sec'y.*

April 2, 1826. 7t16

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This little volume was last year republished in London, Price 40 cents. 6t14

He has also a great variety of religious Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent.

Statesville, April 17, 1826. D. GOULD.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE *AERONAUT,*

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at *twenty dollars* the season, payable by *sixteen dollars* if paid within the season; *ten dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *thirty dollars* to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Æronaut will be five years old next spring is; greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Æronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandsire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, *vs.* Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt20

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. John A. Chaffin and others, *vs.* Nathan Chaffin, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, are not resident in this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that unless the said John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complainants, the same will be taken, pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: William Duggins, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $3 6t13